

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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August 8, 1860.

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In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—t.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-17.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Whitrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

R. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swiger, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

John C. Brent, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James F. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petros, Brandenburg.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—J. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke Jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin; innocent cheer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head back.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pair of long front teeth in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Judge of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered WILLIAM LAWELL, in the county of Boone, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds; very black hair; his right hand has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, wttw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair; and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.
December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.
April 8, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

LEWIS & SONS,
Frankfort, July 4, 1862-tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER,
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general information as to the hotel, Frankfort, Ky., May 9, 1862-May 14-tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND CHARITY HOSPITAL,

No. 90 East 13th Street, near Astor Avenue.

THE 14th Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 19th of October, 1863, and will continue until the first week in March, 1864.

FACULTY:

BENJAMIN I. RAPHAEL, M. D.,
Professor of General and Military Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

A. JACOBI, M. D.,
Professor of Infantile Pathology and Therapeutics.

E. NOEGGERATH, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Medicine and the Diseases of Women.

J. V. C. SMITH, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

WM. F. HOLCOMB, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.

SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

HENRY G. COX, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

P. H. VAN DER WYDE, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Hox. JOHN H. ANTHON, A. M.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

STEPHEN ROGERS, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.

JOSEPH SHNETTER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Microscopic Anatomy.

E. STEELE, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Prosecutor to the Professor of Surgery.

F. S. SNEAD, Junior.

A preliminary term will commence on September 14th, and continue until the regular term begins. This course will be GRATIS to those Students who intend taking a full winter course. Daily Clinics are held at the College. Further information as to Lectures, Terms, &c., may be obtained by addressing:

PROF. B. I. RAPHAEL,
Dean of the Faculty,
No. 91 Ninth St., New York.
August 10, 1863-4w.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Letter from the Hon. George H. Yeaman.

OWENSBORO, KY., August 17, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: I have your esteemed favor of the 13th inst. inviting me to be present at the dinner to be given to Col. Jacob and other officers and soldiers of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, and to Colonel Buckley and his recruits at Eminence on the 19th. The Daviess circuit court being now in session will prevent my attendance.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to join you on that day in welcoming the heroes of the 9th on their return from so many victories to their homes, their families, their friends, and the gratitude of a State they have once served and honored. I can imagine no better or higher encouragement to the recruits about to enter the field than the honor, the praise, and the love thus bestowed upon those just leaving it.

The contest in which they have enlisted is one which must never be abandoned until its objects are accomplished, the vindication of the nationality of the American people and the American government, and the territorial integrity of the Republic. Men cannot live and labor and die in a cause better worthy of the sacrifice—a sacrifice only the nobler and the more costly because it is willing.

This is a contest between constitutional order and regulated liberty on one hand, and the principle of licentious rebellion and chronic revolution of the other. These principles for which we contend, the duty of the citizen to obey the law, and the right of the government to compel obedience, and the political unity of a domain made one by the architect of the Universe, are worth to us and to our children more than all material interests combined, because it is only under government that these are valuable. The wilful destruction by the government, of any interest, is neither a necessary means nor a legitimate object in prosecuting the war. But if such injury come as an incident or a necessary result of the war caused by the rebellion, let it come, we do not seek it, we would avert it if possible, but the war against the rebellion must go on, the rebellion must be subdued and our nationality vindicated. While the struggle of arms continues we may and will discuss and condemn given measures or policies, but to withdraw support from the Government, and to abandon the war just when this rebellion pushes it with the energy of despair, it is only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but to assure the success of his schemes. Kentucky will not do this. The recent marked victory of the Union party of Kentucky, on her platform of political opposition to the administration and military support of the Government, a victory achieved over those who would deny that support, sufficiently indicates the true position of the State. In her own councils, and in the councils of the nation, she is not wedded to the peculiar schemes or measures of the present administration; neither is she leagued with those who have more anxiety to overturn the administration and save a party than they have to overturn the rebellion and save the Union. She will not co-operate with any whose zeal against Mr. Lincoln assumes the form of practical assistance to Mr. Davis—those who in quarreling how the war shall be conducted, would forget to conduct the war at all, and leave the constitution they effect to save to the violence and ruin of its assailants.

The cloud of war is at last parting and suddenly drifting away. Through its broken masses we catch the faint but willing gleam of stars wandered but not lost, seeking a return to that constellation where the light and beauty of each are made brighter and more lovely by the light and beauty of all the others. If this cheering return to the great sisterhood of States is not retarded by conditions demanded, let it not be prevented by conditions imposed. I beg of you, gentlemen, to assure the officers of the 9th of my warmest appreciation of their soldierly conduct, and the new recruits of my earnest prayer for their safety and success in war, and their earliest return to the homes they now leave for the security of their enjoyment in the future.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. YEAMAN.
Messrs. WILLIAM GIBSON, J. P. SPARKS, Z. WHEAT.

An idle man always thinks he has a right to feel affronted if a busy man does not devote to him just as much of his time as he himself has leisure to waste.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 7.]
"The Road to Peace."

ROBERT TOOMBS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

We find the following letter from Gen. Robert Toombs in the last number of the *Stimper Republican*:

WASHINGTON, GA., Aug. 16, 1863.
MR. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst. asking my authority to contradict the report that "I am in favor of reconstruction," was received this evening. I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced, in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever. When all else is lost, I prefer to unite with the thousands of my own countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle-field. Use this letter as you please.

Very truly, your friend, &c.,
R. TOOMBS.

DR. A. BEES, Americans, Ga.
[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 8.]

LETTER URGED TO ADVANCE.

It will not be surprising if General Lee should avail himself of the present fine condition of his army, and the weakened state of his adversary, to advance on Meade, or, perhaps, to again try his fortune on the other side of the Potomac. But prudence suggests that but little be said on this subject. The people confide fully in the wisdom and devotion of General Lee, and are fully assured that he will do whatever, under the circumstances, seems best for the cause.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]
"HALF THE ARMY ABSENT FROM DUTY."

Unless the Confederacy now resorts to the death penalty for desertion, it must fight the enemy with unequal weapons. Moral suasion, public contempt, the influence of women—all that species of nonsense is the stuff of demagogues. The salvation of the country and the safety of the army itself depends upon the nerve and determination of the authorities. They have the power to put an absolute term to the great mischief of desertion, which has, under the great name of "absentism," been the bane of the army, and the true source of our calamities, from the day when the first battle of Manassas was fought down to this hour. The silly

ory for more conscripts while half the army is absent from duty is as wicked as it is stupid.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Sept. 2.]
WHO COMPOSE THE SUBMISSION PARTY AT THE SOUTH?

That there are submissionists among us, remarks the *Milledgeville Union*, all now see. They are banding together to form a political Union. Who compose this party, or league? First and foremost the men who have never wanted the South to succeed. These are mostly men born at the North, or who have relatives in that section. Next comes the speculator, who has got rich out of the sufferings of our people, and who has bought property with his ill-gotten gains which property he hopes to save by swearing allegiance to Lincoln when it is put in danger. The next class in shame and sorrow we say it is composed of men who are between forty-five and fifty years of age, and who fear that they may yet be called to the field. They may have sons in the army—they may have had their sons butchered by the hated foe—but to keep at home themselves they are ready to dip their fingers in the heart's blood of an only son, and write traitor on his pale, cold forehead. If we are not right, we are wrong. If we are not right in this war, we are all traitors. The man, therefore, who is ready to submit to Lincoln confesses himself guilty of treason, and deserves a halter.

We give below the close of Governor Seymour's speech before the Democratic State Convention at Albany, as reported by the telegraph:

So much for the past and the present. What of the future? Whatever our wrongs may have been at the hands of our opponents, I believe I speak for those who think and act with me when I say let the past be forgotten. Let these violations of law and of the rights of States and individuals be buried, if you will only hear our prayers to avert the dangers that threaten us in the future.

Our armies have been successful. Heretofore there have been reasons why we could not seek peace. All men have felt that if the war ended when we had failed in some of our military undertakings it might lead to serious complications in the future. Therefore, we have waited. But now our successes enable us to seek it with honor to ourselves and satisfaction to the people. Our policy should be generous and magnanimous. A man honorable, high minded man avails himself of success to make a generous disposition of the controversy in which he is involved. This should be our course now. The war has reached another stage in its progress, and a policy different from that which has been pursued must be marked out. Shall it be a policy of subjugation, a policy that will strip the States of all their rights? [Cries of "no," "no," "no."]

Such a policy implies a long and bloody war, and an incalculable waste of life and treasure. It is a policy which if continued must result in national bankruptcy and ruin. This would be its inevitable result. I appeal to our Republican friends, that laying aside party passions and prejudices we superadd to power, the force of conciliation. Is there not more hope for an early and lasting peace, and a longer career of happiness for the country, if a conciliatory line of policy? How can any man object to a policy that will unite the people North and South, and call out from every section an ardent love of the Union and the Constitution—a love which, I firmly believe, only slumbers in the revolted States, and is not dead.

Shall the party in power say "Our brothers have not crunched down to us—they are not yet subdued and we have not yet gratified our malice and our hate?" Is that as generous, as magnanimous, as saying, "Return to the Union; your rights shall be preserved sacred and inviolate. Men must choose between these two lines of policy. We may have differed in the past, but now our armies have triumphed. Our soldiers have proved their bravery and patriotism. They have sacrificed for the cause all that men hold dear, and now will we, who have had no share in the hardships and perils of the field, sacrifice our pride and passion, thus showing to the world a just and fraternal regard for our countrymen? I am not disposed to criticize the President's recent letter unkindly or to embarrass the administration. I am willing to leave the emancipation proclamation intact where he has left it, to stand—valid if the courts pronounce it valid, and to fall if invalid, and it does fall because it is invalid.

I agree with him when he proposes to leave it where he knows it must die without regret. He does not let it let contemplation an early termination of the war, nor does he propose any time when it will cease. We, however, are ready to mark out a policy now, and that a conciliatory policy—that the States shall return with all their rights as marked down in the Constitution.

I believe that the great conservative party of the country will say to them, "Return to your allegiance, and we will maintain your rights." Whatever may be the course of the administration, it becomes the conservatives to say to the South, "Let the war cease. Come back to your allegiance, and we will protect your rights." Never has the emancipation of the South been so near as now. I have at all times sought to uphold the army, and have neglected no opportunity to send succor to our men. I have toiled without ceasing to do my duty to the soldiers from New York.

I have issued upwards of 5,000 commissions, and I don't know that the administration, with all the unkind things that its friends have said of me, has had occasion to say that my course has been partisan in regard to them. I repeat that I am full of hope for the future. I never doubted that the Union will be restored. I have never feared that the rights of the States will be destroyed. I have never for a moment believed that the invasion of the rights of the States by the Government could be of a permanent character. The principle of conciliation and wisdom which guided the fathers will guide the policy of their successors. Conciliation is magnanimous.

Generosity in its nature is larger than hate. A generous course now will commend us to the world. [Applause.] To the dissolution of the Union I will never consent.

I have not put forth every power; I would exhaust every measure of conciliation; I would appeal to the interests, the hopes and fears of the citizens of the South, and urge every suggestion which it becomes a man to make to bring back the revolted States.

But as to secession, I will never consent to that. [Applause.] Let us put forth every power to restore the Union; invoking every consideration of patriotism; doing all that is due to our country and to ourselves; invoking the return of every State; holding sacred every star upon these flags that float around us (pointing to the flags which decorated the hall), and marking him who would strike one from its blue field as much a traitor as he who would rend its folds.

NASHVILLE THANKFUL.—The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting in the Nashville Capitol on Thursday night last:

Resolved, That this large meeting of citizens of Nashville and Davidson county, in the Representative Hall, hail with inexpressible delight the glorious news of the redemption of Tennessee from rebel occupation.

Resolved, That the gratitude of this assembly, in the name of the State, is tendered to Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Burnside, and their invincible officers and soldiers for their glorious achievement.

CANNOT STAND IT.—The Copperheads of Minnesota nominated for Secretary of State Maj. A. E. Welch, who like a loyal soldier, refuses to accept the "bad eminence" sought to be thrust upon him, saying:

"I am compelled to decline the honor which they have extended to me, as my services, while life and health are spared, will be devoted to the work of crushing armed treason, and restoring our country to its former glory."

THE DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR COMMANDERS.

The following is the present list of the military geographical departments and their commanders:

- Department of the Tennessee—Major Gen. U. S. Grant.
- Department of the Cumberland—Major Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.
- Department of the Ohio—Major Gen. A. E. Burnside.
- Department of New England—Major Gen. John A. Dix.
- Department of the Gulf—Major Gen. N. P. Banks.
- Dept. of North Carolina, Major Gen. J. Dept. of Virginia, G. Foster.
- Department of the Northwest—Major Gen. John Pope.
- Department of Washington—Major Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.
- Department of the Monongahela—Major Gen. W. T. H. Brooks.
- Department of the Susquehanna—Major Gen. Darius N. Couch.
- Department of Western Virginia—Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly.
- Department of New Mexico—Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton.
- Department of the Pacific—Brig. Gen. George Wright.
- Department of Key West—Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan.
- Department of Kansas—Major Gen. James G. Blunt.
- Middle Department—Major Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
- Department of the South—Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.
- Department of Missouri—Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield.

A Confederate clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Stiles, preached a sermon at Richmond on Jeff Davis' last day, taking as his text: "Righteousness exalteth a nation." From the following paragraph of the published discourse we should suppose that in the opinion of the Reverend Stiles the Confederacy has been thus exalted:

Why, let the North march out her million of men on our left, and array upon the right all the veteran troops of England, France, Russia, and Austria; and bring up the very gates of hell in all their strength to compose the center of her grand invading army. What then? Why, everything in God and from God assures us that these Confederate States would hear a voice from Heaven: "The battle is not yours, but mine. Stand ye still and see the salvation of the Lord." If they dared to advance one step, a righteous and angry God would fire off upon the allies terrible thunders that angel cars never heard, and shoot out upon them vengeful fires and lightnings that cherubic vision never saw, and fling down upon them torrents of angry power that hell itself never felt, and, if necessary to our deliverance, shake the very earth from under their feet.

The following, which was perpetrated upon our first occupation of Morris Island, is too good to be lost, either to the local or general public:

It will be recollected that four boat howitzers, manned by Union troops, preceded General Strong's brigade, as it crept up Folly river to the right of the enemy's position. After the landing of Gen. Strong's forces had been made, and the enemy routed from their batteries and camps, the sailors having an eye open to the general result, began to take unto themselves whatever pleased them. One of them caught a secesh mule, and the thought of a ride on said mule having forcibly suggested itself, Jack immediately confiscated a rope lying near by. With this rope he contrived a bridle, and, mounting the mule, he took position upon the animal's rump. The mule neither fancying the bridle or the flanking position which Jack was occupying, began a series of stops, starts, and kicks, which every moment threatened Jack's equilibrium. While this equestrian performance was taking place—the mule elevating himself in every direction and Jack trying to maintain his seat with nothing but a fathom's length of rope to help him—a naval officer, here in sight and volunteered the following advice:

"Jack, why don't you ride amidships? you will manage him better."

Jack, taking advantage of a lull in the mule's operations, saluted his officer, and, with a full consciousness of his rights, replied:

"This is the first craft I ever commanded, and I think it d—rough if I can't ride on the quarter deck!"—*New South.*

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
A Night Scene of the Bombardment near Charleston.

From half-past eleven until four o'clock in the morning, the Monitors and ironclads, which did not go in the fight until after midnight, were firing upon the north end face of Sumpter, sending their huge fifteen-inch shells and two hundred-pound Parrot projectiles crashing through the wall of the fort with terrible effect, at a distance of about eight hundred yards. Meantime they endured an intense and heavy fire from Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, the battery on Mount Pleasant, on Sullivan's Island, and Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg on Morris Island. I watched the firing for several hours during the night, and must say that I have never seen the rebel guns worked with so much vigor and rapidity as they were on Sullivan's Island on that night. One continuous line of flashes from the Beach Inlet Battery to the work on the extreme left, and an uninterrupted roar of heavy guns and the howl of rifle-balls, made the scene one not easily to be forgotten. The smoke from the rebel batteries and the monitors hung heavily on the water and obscured the largest object from view, and only by the quick flashes that gleamed through the smoke of battle could we locate the exact position of the contending forces.

THE GRAVE OF DOUGLAS.—A Bostonian, who has a temporary residence in Chicago, says:

"I went out of the city limits the other day, and saw the prisons of the Morgan raid men, and also the grave of Stephen A. Douglas. He is buried upon the Lake shore, in a beautiful spot. There is no monument erected over him, with name or history; a simple mound, with a wooden fence around it, tells where Douglas lies." The city of Chicago is spreading its limits every day. In a comparatively short time the grave of Douglas will be covered by houses of business, and the man who, in his day of pride and honor, was a dictator in the Congress of the nation, will not have a stone to mark his last resting place. "What shadows we are! What shadows we pursue!"

It is not possible, we presume, that the grave of Douglas will be left without a stone to mark it.

Keep the Soldiers' Letters.

Mother, father, brother, sister, wife, sweetheart, keep that bundle sacredly! Each word will be historic, each line invaluable. When peace has restored the ravages of war, and our nation's grandeur has made this struggle the most memorable of those great conflicts by which ideas are rooted in society, these pen pictures of the humblest events, the merest routine of the life led in winning national unity and freedom, will be priceless. Not for the historian's sake alone do I say, keep those letters, but for your sakes who receive them, and ours who write them. The next skirmish may stop our pulses forever, and our letters fall of love for you, will be our only legacy beside that of having died in a noble cause. And should we survive the war, with health and limbs uninjured, or bowed with sickness or crippled with wounds, those letters will be dear mementoes to us of dangers past, of trials borne, of privations suffered, of comrades beloved. Keep our letters, then, and write to us all the home news and "gossip." Bid us God-speed, speak kindly, loving, courageous words to us. If you can't be Spartans—and we don't want you to be—"lovers, countrymen, and friends." So shall our feet fall lighter and our sabres heavier.

NO DEATH IN INDIANA.—The dispatches to the Associated Press, confirmed by private dispatches from Gov. Morton and Adjutant General Noble, assure us that there will be no draft in this State under the present order. Our quota of three years' men under the calls of 1861 and 1862, amounted to 62,932 men, and we raised 93,853, or 30,926 more than was required. The Associated Press dispatch makes it 25,301, but there must be an error either in the number of troops furnished or the number called for to make the surplus so small. The probability is that the balance to our credit is correctly stated, and the error lies in other statements. Our excess of three years' men being 25,301, and our quota under the present draft being only 26,832, or one-fifth of the "first class" enrolled, we are 1,669 men ahead of all demands, and have that number to set off against any future draft. This is a good showing. * * * It will be another gleam in the glorious brilliancy of our State's history that throughout this great war she never waited for the law to exact what the crisis demanded, but gave it promptly, cheerfully, and abundantly. "The State that had no draft" will be a proud title for her, and a title for which she will be indebted, next to the impregnable loyalty of the great mass of her people, to the devotion, energy, and ability of her Governor.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Major-General McClellan, by request of the soldiers, reviewed a portion of the old troops of the Army of the Potomac, encamped on Staten Island, on Tuesday. He made the following speech:

My COMRADES: I am glad, and sad, and proud to meet you again. [Loud cheers.] I am glad, because we are all glad to meet old comrades and brothers-in-arms. [Renewed cheering.] I am sad, because I am reminded, in seeing you of your brethren slain on our fields of battle; I remember, too, our last fight opposite Warrenton. I am proud, because I call to mind all our battles, from Yorktown to Antietam. I am proud because you who are here are some of the old Army of the Potomac on which I have looked with pride and ever shall. [Tremendous cheering.] When you return to your comrades, say to them their old commander has continued to watch their every battle with as much interest, feeling, and pride, as when with you, and that he will ever do so. [Cheers.] I am also proud to know that so many of you are returning to the service. I thank you, comrades, for the kind welcome you have given me. I will not say good-bye again. We have said that once before, and I trust, never to repeat it.

THE FEELING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The *Cleveland Herald* says: "We have been permitted to copy from the private letter of a distinguished Ohio officer in the army of Rosecrans the following interesting statement in regard to the reception of our forces and the feelings of the people in East Tennessee. He writes:

"We are now fairly in East Tennessee. The people are truly our friends. They are more loyal than the people of Ohio. My brigade is fifteen miles in advance of the remainder of this wing of the army, only three or four miles from the Tennessee river. The people come in by hundreds to see us, with such joy and feeling of happy deliverance as cannot be described. Hundreds of men have come in from the mountains, who have not slept at home a night for nearly two years. Brownlow's book is no fiction. It is true, and only the beginning of the truth. East Tennessee has a history yet to make. Throughout the entire region there are scattered a few who have been informers and aids to the confederacy. Woe to them when the East Tennessee men return from our army. They are nearly all in our service already, and with Burnside. Nearly every family here has one, two, and sometimes a half dozen in our service. The women have done all the labor, made all the crops, and kept the family. They are a desperate, determined people, and will never make terms with their persecutors."

Honor, all honor, to the brave and enduring Switzers of the Union!

THE MARYLAND TOBACCO CROP.—The *Marlboro' Prince Georgian*, in a notice of the prospects of the tobacco crop, remarks:

As to Maryland, not over a fourth of the crop has been planted, and that only as late as July and August, which, from the present unexampled drought, will render it impossible to mature, or be brought to the house. Our best jugs are brought to the Maryland crop will reach three thousand hogheads.

The Port Tobacco Times says:

Complaints reach us in regard to the tobacco crop, which is injured even more materially than the corn crop. But short as this crop bids fair to be, serious apprehensions are felt by our farmers that there will be a scarcity of labor to secure it, owing to the continuous stampedes of slaves from our country which are now daily taking place.

The death of a man's wife is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shadowed the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the widower's heart, and there is nothing to break its force or shield him from the full weight of his misfortune. It is as if his right hand was withered—as if one wing was broken, and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy; and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which would have smoothed his passage to the grave.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself B. E. FORD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. Says she belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 16 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction; to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. H. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863—w&wlv.

Administratrix Sale.

Administratrix of Dr. E. G. Hambleton, deceased.

On Monday, September 21st, 1863, (it being county court day,) I will offer for sale at the late residence of deceased, in Frankfort, some excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of good quality. Fine marble vases, handsome pictures, a dental chair, and several dental instruments, and cases of fine quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Will be made known on the day of sale.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. HAMBLETON, Administratrix.

August 31st, 1863—id.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenston, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains 160 ACRES.

of good land, over half of it being excellent bottom land, and remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any wishing to purchase such a farm, and purchasers are invited to examine the premises.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH, Frankfort, August 5, 1863—3m.

*Paris Citizen insert amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, in the city of Frankfort, on the West side of Main street, above the Capitol Hotel, known as the Jan. P. Cammack property. Any one wishing to purchase can apply to Nelson Alley in Frankfort, or to me, near the Buck Run Church, in Franklin county, who will make known the price, and terms of payment.

JOHN W. MASTIN, Agent for the *Heir*.

Frankfort, August 26th, 1863—w&wlv.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated DOCTOR WM. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

HUGH RODMAN, Frankfort, August 12, 1863—3m.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address THOS. J. BRYANT, August 12, 1863—3m.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 6 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank. J. B. TEMPLE, Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His intimate preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lotions, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malarial, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a balm with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that it is a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences; it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

It is a full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any other.

It is not necessary to

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Everything that fell from the lips of that wise and patriotic statesman, John J. Crittenden, was worthy the earnest attention of the American people, to the promotion of whose glory, interest, and prosperity, he devoted a long life of noble and patriotic public service. His opinions with regard to public affairs, and, more especially, the terrible war now desolating the land, possessed a value to all who were to be influenced by wisdom and purity. His opinions, with regard to the practical and mischievous tendency of the Abolition policy, ought to be heeded, not only by those in authority, but by every patriot who has at heart the salvation of his country, the preservation of the Constitution, and the priceless institutions which are formed by that Constitution, and which are so well calculated to give us every political, social, and national blessing which any people could wish.

The noble and illustrious patriot now sleeps in his grave, but his teachings and principles live in the recollections of an admiring people, to calm the passions and turn them to the ancient paths and strict ways of our fathers.

No human heart was susceptible of a higher and holier devotion to country than that of John J. Crittenden—no human mind, of this generation, was better fitted to counsel a people divided and distracted by party influences and party aims. His voice is the voice of wisdom. While living he warned his countrymen, and now a calm and earnest voice comes from his grave. But a short time before his death, when bowed down with age and disease, but with his intellect as bright, and a soul as earnest as ever, he addressed a letter to a distinguished citizen of New York, from which has, since his death, been given to the public, the following extract:

"The fate of the country depends to a great extent upon the course and conduct of your great State. Her word, bravely and patriotically spoken, will have a mighty influence throughout the Union, and will control the policy on which the war is to be prosecuted; and upon that policy depend mainly the results of the war. If it is to be prosecuted simply and nobly for the restoration of the Constitution and the Union, it will be successful; but if it is to be perverted into a war of vengeance—then I should say the war will be fatal to the Union and to the country. If I had not superstitious confidence that God will save us from our madness. I think the people should express, with manly firmness, their opinion on the mighty questions of constitutionality and expediency that are involved in or connected with this war as now prosecuted and conducted by the administration. They cannot consider it as important whether the war is to be prosecuted for the abolition of slavery or not, or whether the President has the constitutional power to issue his proclamation. These questions enter into and form part and parcel of the war. It seems to me that the policy to be observed in the prosecution of the war is an essential part of it, on which its issues for weal or woe must depend. It is my anxious desire for the preservation of the constitution and Union that makes me so anxious that no false step should be taken in the prosecution of the war, and especially none so mischievous as the course now pursued by the administration."

Our Relations with France.

Our Government ought at once to be prepared for foreign war. It would be foolish, says the New York Times, to say that such a war is certain to come; but it would be dangerous, as well as foolish, to act as if it were impossible. We do not know what Napoleon may do. We know, however, that he wishes to do, and what he will do at the opportunity offers.

It is said that the State Department has official information from France that Louis Napoleon has again expressed his determination not to recognize the Southern Confederacy, while it does not show itself able to maintain itself by force of arms. This amounts to nothing at all, for he is to be the judge of this, and when, it suits his purpose, what reliance is to be placed upon his judgment?

It is said also that he disclaims any movement in Mexican affairs to infringe upon the Monroe Doctrine.

What his purposes and designs are, is as well known as official declarations and acts can make them. In one of his letters, to General Forey, Napoleon declares his object in taking Mexico to be, to check the advancing power of the United States, and to limit to their progress southward. He captured the country, occupied the city of Mexico, and established a Government. The Mexican Government is overthrown, the people subjugated, and every measure being taken to get a foothold on this continent. It is at last officially stated that Maximilian has definitely accepted the throne of Mexico for himself and his descendants. Every French act in Mexico has betokened a systematic carrying out of the programme.

While it is impossible to know the fact, we have very little doubt but that Louis Napoleon has a secret treaty, either concluded or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which the cession of Texas is to be received as an equivalent for recognition and for substantial aid to the rebel Confederacy. The language of the European Press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, the hints of the *Moniteur*, indicate clearly enough his purposes to intervene in our affairs. No one supposes that he would do this without an object. He went to war with Austria "for an idea," but not for an idea. He had bargained for the cession of Italy as the price of establishing the independence of Italy. His seizure of Mexico

reveals his purposes to plant the French flag on this continent.

Events and contingencies near at hand may precipitate us into a foreign war ere we are aware of it. In the event of a serious reverse to our arms in Rosecrans line, which is possible, though we hope not probable, Louis Napoleon will make it convenient to come to the conclusion that the Southern Confederacy is able to sustain itself by force of arms, and think it safe to carry out his designs. Against this the American people will protest. They will never quietly submit to any such purpose. And the party in this country, which will commit the nation to acquiescence, will hardly live long enough to be killed.

A Curious Theory about the duration of the War.

The Rev. John Gilbert, of Clay county, Ky., writes to a friend in this city, giving a curious theory with regard to the duration of the present war. In his letter he says: "During the Revolutionary War corn blades had seven points to them, that is, the blade grew in such a manner as to have seven distinct points or ends corresponding with the sharp point of the blade. These seven points indicated the duration of the Revolutionary War. Now, there are but three separate and distinct points to many of the blades, and this indicates very clearly, to his mind, that the duration of the present war will be three years—the points of the blades representing years."

We do not know what there may be in this sign. Three pointed blades have been found in our city, and we learn that such is the case in Clay county, and other localities where observations have been made. Our readers may test the theory for themselves. Mr. Gilbert was one hundred years old last March, of fine intelligence, very high character, of fine memory, and, in every respect, perfectly reliable. He is as correct in his recollection and statement of facts, within his knowledge, as any man in the country.

Several blades of corn have been shown us, with but three points to each, and we have no doubt that many samples of the kind may be found in every field.

TESTAMENTS FOR SOUTHERN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A short time since Rev. Basil Manly, Jr., in behalf of the Southern Baptist Association, wrote to Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, by flag of truce, requesting him to negotiate for the purchase of twenty-five thousand copies of the New Testament for the use of the Sunday Schools of the Baptist Church in the South. Dr. Fuller laid the matter before the American Bible Society, which at once made a present of the required number to the Association. Permission has already been granted by the Government authorities to send the Testaments to City Point under flag of truce, and they will be sent down to Fortress Monroe in the course of a few days. Eight boxes of the books have arrived in Baltimore and are now at the Bible House on Fayette street, in that city. Ten more boxes are daily expected, when the whole will be shipped for their destination.

The members of Synod, as they arrive in Frankfort, will report themselves at the Capital Hotel, where the Church Committee will be in attendance and conduct them to the places selected for their accommodation.

All papers in Kentucky will confer a favor upon the Church Committee by publishing the above notice one or more times between this and the 14th of October.

BRIILLANT EXPLOIT.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Chattanooga, Ky., says that a detachment of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, under Capt. Leffingwell, was sent out by Col. Gallup, commanding this district, on the 5th. They marched 60 miles, striking Pigeon creek, Logan county, Va., where they attacked Maj. Chapin's battalion, completely routing them, killing eight, wounding six, and taking eight prisoners. Capt. Leffingwell arrived in camp with the prisoners, thirty-seven head of cattle and forty horses. He marched over 120 miles in less than five days, and without the loss of a man killed or wounded.

Gov. Tod has had notice served on him, of a suit for \$30,000 damages, instituted by John W. Kees, of Circleville, Ohio, for being a party to his arrest and imprisonment.

It has been stated by well-informed men that Vallandigham has crossed over into Michigan, and was now either in Indiana or Ohio, with the intention of keeping concealed until the Vorhees meeting at Dayton, when he will make his whereabouts known by appearing on the stand. Rumors on the subject have been in active circulation, but it is supposed to have grown out of the fact that Mrs. Vallandigham has returned home.

The St. Louis Democrat says a private letter was received in that city from Quartermaster Marvin, of the Sixth E. M. R. Regiment, stating that on Saturday evening the commander of the post at Clinton, Henry county, received a letter from Quantrell, ordering him to remove the women and children, as he intended to attack the town on that evening. That paper learns further that the soldiers of the Seventh M. S. M. are burning all the houses of rebel sympathists all along the border, and the rebels, in retaliation, are firing the property of the Unionists remaining. A fearful state of things exists in all the border counties, and general devastation is observable.

Slight of hand—Refusing an offer of marriage.

LATEST NEWS.

New York, Sept. 18.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, under date of September 14th, says a most important change has taken place in European affairs. The Emperor Napoleon has turned a somersault and now lies in the dust at the feet of Prince Gortschakoff. His position of European Dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself.

His Majesty tried to carry England and Austria with him into a war with Russia and Prussia on the Polish question, and hoped by this war to conquer the Rhenish provinces, but his allies took alarm, and while England declared she would not go to war for Poland, Austria went to work to organize the German Confederation against him. About the same time there came to Paris positive assurance that Mr. C. M. Clay was maturing an alliance between the United States and Russia, which engaged the United States to attack France in Mexico in case of a European war.

Then arose before Napoleon that bugbear of his family—a coalition. A coalition which should embrace as active enemies Russia, the German Confederation, the United States, and as a passive but not less damaging enemy, Great Britain. Such a combination would have cost him his crown in three months. He saw it, took alarm, and turned square round, fell on his knees before Gortschakoff, protested he never intended to go to war for Poland, washed his hands of the Polish question, and begged to be friends again.

England thus being placed morally in an attitude of hostility to France and Russia, will be forced into a friendship with the United States. Another result of the affair is that the Mexican Emperor will be left on Napoleon's hands, for the Grand Duke Maximilian now refuses the new throne, and there is no other Prince eligible or acceptable who will take it.

The is now evidence that intrigues of French consuls in the South for the detaching of Texas were true, and they have not ceased.

In regard to the Florida at Brest, the same correspondent states that the engines of the Florida are of English manufacture, and that they are much damaged. Maffit was obliged to stop somewhere, but was bound, after arriving at Brest—French workmen could not repair his English engines—to wait till he could get English workmen from England.

All this has caused a delay which has put Maffit into a towering rage; for now his vessel will probably suffer the fate of the Sumpter at Gibraltar. But there is no help for it. Maffit says that, but for the mistake of Lieut. Reed, who cut out the Caleb Cushing at Portland, it was in his programme at one time to enter the port of New York or Boston and burn the place.

When the Florida first came into Brest, Mr. Day protested formally against her admission, but not probably with the expectation of having her expelled, for so far the French have faithfully executed their neutrality proclamation in all other respects, and it was to be expected they would also in this, but the protest guarantees the incidental points which might arise, and prevented an extension of favors not found in the neutrality proclamation if such should be attempted.

The *Moniteur* this morning publishes an official note on the subject, which declares she will only be allowed to repair such damages as regards her navigation, but no supplies in material will be furnished her.

Charles M. Beecher, of the Catarangus Freeman, has been drafted. In announcing the fact he says:

Why should we mourn, conscripted friends,
Or quake at Draft's alarm?
Tis but the voice that Abraham sends
To make us as shoulder arms!

Isaac Seymour, President of the Bank of North America, died in Trinity Church, of disease of the heart, on Sunday morning last. He entered the Church apparently in his usual health, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was seventy years of age.

Artemus Ward says there is no daily paper published in his town, but there is a ladies sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.—The Montgomery (Alabama) Mail says:

We observe that the newspapers of Atlanta, Georgia, have just been advancing their rates, which are now as follows: Daily papers per month, \$3.00; daily papers per copy, 20 cents; to newsdealers, per copy, 12 cents. No subscription received for more than two months. Advertisements two dollars per square for the first insertion, and one dollar and fifty cents for each continuation.

A dispatch from Washington states that the President will not consent to accept the resignation of Gen. Burnside, but requests him to remain in command of East Tennessee, which he has liberated from rebel control.

Governor Morton has been authorized by the War Department to raise eleven more regiments of volunteers in Indiana.

"CORN-SHUCK" PAPER.—The Austrian government has published the official catalogue of its school books, which are all printed at the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna (one of the wonders of the world) in an admirable style. It is interesting to note that they are printed on paper made of "corn-shucks," or of the leaves which protect the ear of maize. This material gives the page a yellowish color, which medical men hold to be less fatiguing to the eye than our snowy pages.

The farmers in the Connecticut valley are cutting their tobacco. The crop is a good one on an average. The best tobacco for wrappers, north of Virginia, is raised in Hartford county, where the crop the present year is probably worth half a million dollars. Already the farmers are offered twenty-five cents per pound for their crops.

Here is a sensational "hot corn" story. A Philadelphia policeman had been in the habit of indulging nightly in hot corn and oily butter, vended by a female African. Searching for an opportunity he came upon the woman in the back yard of a shanty, boiling her corn, and the neighbor's dirty clothes in the same seething cauldron. Being asked if that was her usual practice, the venerable Ethiopian indignantly responded: "Why, of course. Can't afford to buy coal to boil de close an' de corn separate."

DIED.

On Thursday, September 17th, 1863, at his residence in this county, Mr. JOSEPH TRENT, of typhoid fever.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.
FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.
FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 19, 1863.

It is hereby ordered that all citizens who have received arms, either from the State or General Government, will report the same, by letter, to this office immediately. Captains and other officers of "State Guards" and "Home Guards," will report, without delay, the number of arms received from every source, the disposition made of the same, and in whose hands said arms now are.

This order includes the arms known as "Lincoln Guns." A strict compliance with this order will obviate the necessity of sending an officer into every house, where arms are known to have been carried.

By order of the Governor,
S. G. SUDDARTH,
Quarter-Master General.

Sept. 19, 1863-2w&4w.
*Eagle, Maysville; Observer & Reporter, Lexington; Tribune, Danville; Citizen, Paris; Journal and Democrat, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; each copy two weeks and send bill to Q. M. Gen'l.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY MILITIA.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, September 14, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 1.

Without a military organization we cannot protect ourselves against guerrillas and bandit robbers. It is therefore desired that Companies at once organize in each county, under the Act approved 31st August, 1862, known as the State Guard Law. As soon as Companies are organized they will be armed and subject to be called out to repel invasion or suppress guerrillas.

Unless a sufficient number very soon form themselves into Companies, for the purpose of defense, a draft from the Enrolled Militia will be ordered.

The Companies will be as nearly as possible filled to the maximum. As soon as a Company is organized under the law, the Commanding Officer will transmit to this office, a complete roll of the officers and men, when the former will be commissioned, and such orders given as the public exigencies demand.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General Ky. Militia.
Sept. 14, 1863-2w.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

All persons enlisting under the act of Congress providing for the raising and organizing a force of 20,000 men for the defense of Kentucky, shall be paid one month's pay in advance, the payment to be made under the direction of the Paymaster General of the State of Kentucky, upon the organization and muster of the Company to which the recruit may be attached, by a regularly authorized United States mustering officer.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

PAY-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

To facilitate the execution of the above order, Captains of Companies, as soon as organized and mustered into the United States service, are requested to send to this office, a copy of their muster-roll, certified by the Mustering Officer. No payment will be made until this order is fully complied with.

W. T. SCOTT,
Pay-Master Gen. Ky. Vols.
September 7, 1863-3w.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1e.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-1e.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-1e.

Notice.

I HAVE a good MILCH COW for sale. Price \$25.
Also a good BROOD MARE AND COLT. The Colt is Paddy Burns stock.
Also my HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
J. H. WATERMAN.
September 21, 1863-4f.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.
COMPELLED TO MAKE PREPARATION for a heavy payment on a late purchase for educational purposes, the subscriber has placed all notes due him in the hands of Thos. N. Lindsey, Esq., for collection. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note, who will call on Mr. Lindsey, with the money, before the 1ST OF OCTOBER, will avoid the costs of suit.
Sept. 16, 1863-1d.
B. B. SAYRE.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.
Tuition, per school year, \$75.
Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.
Sept. 4, 1863-4f.

Colonization Notice.
The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who desire going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BELL'S CEDROS BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BELL'S CEDROS BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.
CHAS. B. COTTON,
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
COL. H. DENT,
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON,
Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
Publishers Democrat.
GEO. P. DOREN,
Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers, cor. Market & Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER,
Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,
Of Steamer Major Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THURSTON,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. MITCHELL,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES,
4th Ky. Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal.
See advertisement in another column.
June 17, 1863-5m.

ICE!! ICE!! ICE!!!

Cheap For Cash!
I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound.
Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.
SANFORD GOINS.
May 6, 1863-4d.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 21st day of September, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bothrick, Barney	Lee, George
Herry, Miss Gabe	Mitchell, Sam'l G.
Currens, John R.	McCarthy, H. M.
Cox, John W.	Ritchie, Henry
Earhart, Abram	Sanders, Joseph
Gallion, Alexander	Stevenson, John
Hawkins, L. E.	Sullivan, Cornelius
Haden, John	Salmon, R. D.
Holmes, W. M.	
Harrod, Barney(2)	Travis, Oliver
Johnson, Mrs. C. W.	Tompson, Sam'l
	Twyman, Miss Treasy
	Vice, Miss Rosalie

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M., until 6 1/2 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
September 21, 1863-1t.

Fine Farm For Sale.
I OFFER for sale MY FARM, situated one mile from the Versailles and Frankfort turnpike, eight and a half miles from the former and five and a half from the latter, to-wit:
CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES.
About 130 acres in timber, the balance in cultivation.

It has on it a brick house, with eight rooms, besides kitchen and storeroom adjoining; brick negro houses; a fine barn; stables; corn-cribs, &c., in fact all necessary out-buildings. Also a young apple orchard, and a large peach orchard, in fine bearing order.

For further information and terms, persons desirous of purchasing will please visit me on the premises. This is a fine stock farm.

Sept. 16, 1863-2w.
*Lon. Journal copy one week, Lex. Obs. & Reporter two weeks, and send bills to: his office.

Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.
James Sanders' administ'r, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
H. B. Sanders, &c., Defendants, } Equity.
THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Sanders, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, properly proven, as required by law, on or before the 15th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.
G. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.
Sept. 16, 1863-1d.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
23 Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY, JAS. M. SAFFELL.
GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merinos;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;
And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plaid Cottons; Jones & Linings; Cloths; Cassimeres, and Vestings; Hats; Coats; Ladies Shoes;
Queensware; Glassware;
And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.
P. S. We are receiving reasonable goods every week.
Sept. 11, 1863-4f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being Court day,) **Twenty-six Likely Negroes,** men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.
J. W. COMBS,
Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863-4ds.

One Dollar Reward!

THE above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, near Bridgeport, Ky., of GEORGE MARSHALL, a boy who was bound to me, until he was 20 years old, by the Shelby County Court, and who has absconded. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a red head, and weighs about 130 pounds. ANDERSON A. POWERS,
Bridgeport, Franklin co., Ky., Sept. 14-3m&w.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and *save costs*.
HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.
Frankfort, August 10, 1863-2m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Of

Valuable Scott Co. Farm and Slaves.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court rendered at the May term, 1863, in the suit of J. F. Bell and Joseph B. Kenney, trustees of G. F. and A. Thomas, vs. Thomas &c., the undersigned, as commissioners of said court, will sell at public auction the following property, at the residence of George F. Thomas, about 2 miles from Georgetown, near the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike.

On Wednesday, 7th day of October, 1863, the farm on which George F. Thomas now resides containing

ABOUT 400 ACRES

of first rate land. The improvements on the place are all good, and there is an abundance of water and fine timber on it. Taken altogether, it is one of the best farms in Scott county.

Also 140 ACRES, about 2 miles from the last named tract, near the White Sulphur Springs. This land is all in grass except about 8 acres.

Also 20 ACRES adjoining the home place, and about 6 ACRES near the Frankfort turnpike.

Also 10 OR 12 VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children.

The land will be sold upon the following credits: One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The slaves upon a credit of six months. The purchasers, in all cases giving bonds, with good security, for the price, having the force and effect of a judgment, and lien to be reserved on the real estate for the payments. The slaves will be delivered at once, and possession of so much of the real estate will be delivered as the purchasers may desire to sow in grain this fall. Full possession of the whole will be given at the expiration of the leases for the present year.

J. F. BELL and J. B. KENNEY,
Commissioners.

Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.
John Burns' administrator, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Allen Burns and others, Defendants, } Equity.
THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Burns, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.
GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.
September 10, 1863.

